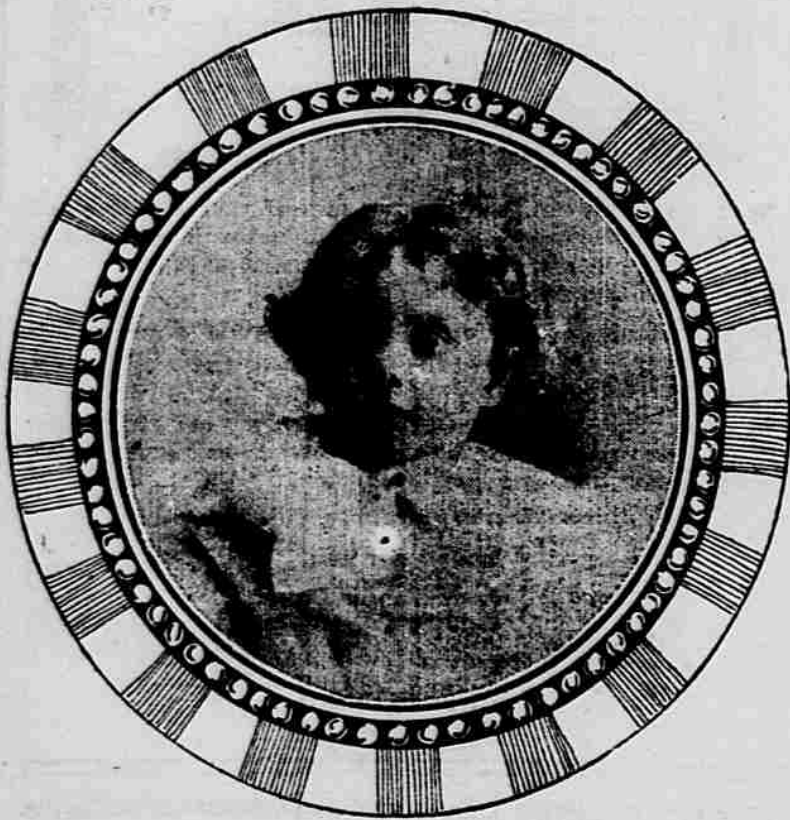


DRAGGED UNDER STREET CAR,
CHILD CLINGS FOR ITS LIFE.

Eight-Year-Old Charlie Cappel Holds to the Fender Rail While Being Pulled Over the Pavement a Distance of Two Hundred Feet and Escapes Serious Injury—Spectators Awed at the Accident.



CHARLIE CAPPEL.

Who was dragged two hundred feet under a car fender and escaped serious injury.

While his small body was dragged under the fender of a Suburban car yesterday afternoon, 8-year-old Charlie Cappel held firmly to the edge of the metal frame and saved his own life. Many people saw the child as the car continued at full speed for two hundred feet, and many turned away their faces rather than see a terrible death that seemed imminent.

Charlie Cappel is a son of Joseph Cappel, who lives at 1212 North Sarah street. The boy left his home about 4 o'clock in the afternoon to go on an errand for his mother, and started to cross the Suburban tracks in front of the door. He did not see the approaching streetcar, and when it struck the small boy, he was thrown to the ground somewhat in front of the car, which was at full speed. The boy grasped the edge of the fender and was drawn under it, while he held to the metal edge by the sheer strength of his small hands.

For over two hundred feet the car proceeded with the child beneath the fender, and those who saw the accident say that it was one of the most remarkable cases of the sort on record. Each moment the child seemed about to lose his grip, which would have been fatal. Some one saw the

accident and ran into the street several hundred feet in front of the place where the child fell, stopping the car. The motorman had not seen the boy fall and did not know that he was under the fender.

One of the boy's companions carried him into the house and a physician was summoned. It was found that he had suffered but slight injuries. A bruise upon the forehead, many small cuts and much damage to his clothes was the only result of the accident.

Charlie Cappel described the accident last night to a Republic reporter. "I did not notice the car coming," he said, "and when I fell I caught hold of the first thing I saw. It was the edge of the fender. I held on tight and the car dragged me. It did not seem more than a second before the car stopped. I was so tightly pinned under the fender that they had to lift it up to take me out. Then the fender had to be taken off. I was frightened after it was over, and the next thing I knew they carried me into the house. I don't feel much hurt."

The car was in charge of Motorman Gates and Conductor Coleman. It was Suburban car No. 365, southbound from O'Fallon Park. The fact that the motorman did not see the child is attributed to the dark condition of the street at the time.

EXCLUSIVE CLUB AT WASHINGTON
DRAWS THE LINE AT CONGRESS.

Board of Governors Objected to Speaker Henderson's Guests and He Has Severed His Connection With the Body—Board Member Complains That Some Congressmen Do Not Manoeuvre Their Nails Nor Drink Like Gentlemen.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The exclusive Metropolitan Club of this city has drawn the line at Congress, and in consequence Speaker David B. Henderson has resigned his membership in that body.

The Board of Governors for the club objected to the indiscriminate dining and drinking of the Republican members of the House of Representatives by the Speaker. The objections were made known to Henderson and he sent in his resignation. Last winter the Speaker invited the members of the House in squads of twenty, and all who would accept had been his guests.

The dinners were stag affairs, and there was plenty of drink. There were also plenty of songs to sing and the small hours of the morning were made hideous to those who wished to sleep.

One of the governors of the club said of the resignation: "The Metropolitan Club is supposed to be an association of gentlemen. Among members of Congress there are many worthy ones who do not manœuvre their nails or take their liquor like gentlemen. We have drawn the line somewhere. The resignation of the Speaker relieves the situation and will be regarded by the members of the club as a very happy conclusion."

HOPKINS OUT FOR THE SENATE.
Formal Announcement of His Candidacy Received With Pleasure.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Aurora, Ill., Dec. 11.—Congressman Albert J. Hopkins today formally announced his candidacy for the United States Senate before a meeting of 500 of the leading Republicans of the old Eighth and new Eleventh Congressional District, held in the City Hall here. The gathering was a notable demonstration in many respects, and was unanimous in its choice of its candidates for the senatorial post.

In entering the race for Senator Mason's seat in the upper house of Congress, Mr. Hopkins is understood to have the support of the Taylor-Lorimer organization in the State and Cook County and is prepared to burn the bridges behind him.

The number of prominent Republicans in the northern end of the State who responded to the call of the Hopkins love feast proved a surprise to the most ardent of the Aurora man's supporters.

After the adoption of resolutions, a number of speeches were made. Congressman Hopkins was the last to address the meeting. He said:

"I announce myself as a candidate for the Senate of the United States and when I say that I am a candidate I do it with the firm belief that when the Legislature meets to select a Senator I will be the man for the position."

Mr. Hopkins concluded amid great cheering, after saying that he did not propose to remain idle, but would canvass the State from the most northern to the southernmost county.

MAYOR WELLS TO HUNT 'COONS.'
Accepts Invitation of Chesterfield, Ill., Coon Hunting Club.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Moline, Ill., Dec. 11.—The Chesterfield Coon-Hunting Club of Chesterfield, Ill., whose members claim the championship of Macoupin County, have extended Mayor John Wells of St. Louis an invitation to participate in a hunt, which will be given in his honor. Mayor Wells has accepted the invitation, and the hunt will take place upon the return of favorable weather. Mayor J. J. Carter of Chesterfield and others have also been invited.

NORDICA CLAIMS
MILLIONS FROM
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Prima Donna Wants From \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 as Heir of a Revolutionary War Sufferer.

RETAINS PROMINENT LAWYERS.

Says the Government Collected Her Ancestor's Claim, but Did Not Distribute the Money to Heirs.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 11.—From relatives of Mme. Lillian Nordica, whom she visited while in this city a few days ago, it is learned that she has placed with ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed and another prominent attorney a claim for between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000, which she says is due her as a direct descendant of Ichabod Norton.

Norton was a wealthy New England ship owner during the Revolutionary War, and several of his ships and their cargoes were confiscated by French vessels. The Government is said to have secured indemnity for the loss, but Mme. Nordica, whose real name is Norton, claims the amount was never paid to Norton or his heirs.

She says she has established a complete genealogy, showing herself to be the direct descendant and heir to Norton.

NORDICA EXPLAINS HER CLAIM.

Fleet Owned by Her Father's Great Uncle Seized by French.

Mme. Nordica was seen at Music Hall, where she attended the first performance of the Grand season, and between the acts admitted that she was one of the heirs. She said that her claim was based on the seizure of a fleet by the French Government, which was owned by one of her ancestors, Ichabod Norton, a great uncle of her father, who was also called Ichabod Norton.

Ichabod the first was Governor of the Elizabeth Islands, embracing Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and the rest of the group of islands in these waters. He was



MME. LILLIAN NORDICA.

a large ship owner and sent a fleet, richly laden, to France, where it was confiscated by that Government.

The French spoliation claims have been before Congress for a century, and some of them have been adjusted, but the one in which Mme. Nordica is interested is still pending, owing to the inability of the heirs to come to an understanding as to the relative demand of each individual claimant. For two years past her sister, Mrs. Walker, has been endeavoring to adjust the differences of opinion among the various claimants, and they have at last reached an agreement whereby the claim, when allowed, will be distributed among the heirs on a basis already determined. Within the past two weeks the heirs have held a meeting and employed counsel to press the claim before Congress, several leading attorneys of New York being engaged.

Mme. Nordica says that the claim is for several millions, the exact figure she was not willing to state. She felt confident that it would be allowed just as soon as all the facts were laid before the Committee on French Spoliation Claims and by it presented to Congress.

Speaking further, Mme. Nordica said that she could trace her ancestry back to Sir Peter Norton, who came to this country in 1690, and that she was also a descendant of the Allen, one of whom had married a daughter of Miles Standish. The Nortons and the Allens had frequently intermarried. George Allen was the first missionary ever sent out of England and was a man of good repute and great influence in the early days of this country.

Mme. Nordica left at midnight for Little Rock, where she will sing to-night.

LEADING TOPICS

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 7:50 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 4:28.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.
For St. Louis and Vicinity—Colder, with snow showers probable.

Missouri—Cloudy Thursday and probably Friday, with rain or snow in west portion.

Illinois—Cloudy Thursday and probably Friday.

Page.

1. Liabilities More Than Five Million Dollars.

2. Hay-Panuco Treaty Attacked.

3. River Brevities.

4. Wheat Went to Piece.

5. News from East Side Cities.

6. Jockeys Worried.

7. Public Auto Out for a Trial.

8. Editorial.

9. Judge Modill Dies from Heart Failure.

10. Republic "Want" Advertisement.

11. Rooms for Rent and Real Estate Advertisements.

12. Summary of St. Louis Markets.

13. Wall Street Stock Markets.

14. Bonfire Trial.

General Bazaar May Command Parade.

DOCTOR RAYOLD
NOW SAYS SERUM
WAS NOT TESTED

Severe Cross-Examination in Tetanus Investigation Brings Out the Admission.

MAYOR ENTERS A PROTEST.

His Objection to the Presence of Doctor Rayold at the Examination of Other Witnesses Is Sustained.

JANITOR TAYLOR FORGETFUL.

Several Important Facts Escape His Memory, but He Reveals Others That May Materially Affect Finding.

Incidents bordering on the dramatic characterized the second session of the Tetanus Court of Inquiry yesterday afternoon.

Doctor Amand Rayold, Consulting Bacteriologist to the Health Department, who directed the preparation and distribution of the anti-diphtheric serum, candidly admitted, under a severe cross-examination by Mayor Wells, that antitoxin had been issued to the public for use without having been tested either as to antitoxin or possibly toxic properties.

The witness admitted that after the deaths had resulted from tetanus orders had not been given to subordinate of the Health Department to discontinue the issuance of antitoxin. He acknowledged that about ten bottles of serum were distributed between the time the deaths occurred and October 23, when the Board of Health forbade the manufacture and distribution of antitoxin.

Doctor Rayold testified that he had directed Secretary Kauffman of the Board of Health to have the serum extracted from the tetanus-infected horse transmitted to the bacteriological division, and that he had given no instructions in his office as to what disposition should be made of the serum.

JANITOR TAYLOR WAS AN UNWILLING WITNESS.

Janitor Henry R. Taylor, who is three-fourths negro, was an intractable witness. As assistant to Doctor Rayold, he was custodian of the untested serum and the antitoxin. It was his duty also to filter the tritreated serum, and to transfer the liquid from the flasks into the small bottles, each containing about ten cubic centimeters, intended for public distribution.

Taylor was subjected to a long and exacting examination. Some questions he answered promptly, but Mayor Wells accused him of displaying inexcusable lack of memory. Nevertheless, Taylor made statements whose importance he did not realize under the tension of the moment.

Mayor Wells convened the court at 3 o'clock.

"I desire, before summoning any witnesses," he said, "to protest against permitting Doctor Rayold to attend the inquiries in any other capacity than as witness. His connection with the investigation marks him as a continuous witness; we probably shall be obliged to recall him from time to time. Many of those who are to testify were subordinates to Doctor Rayold, subject to his instructions, and his presence might embarrass them. Therefore, I protest against Doctor Rayold's suggestion that Doctor Rayold be allowed to attend the sessions."

Chairman Boyce of the Council Special Committee agreed with the Mayor and the court sustained the ruling.

DOCTOR RAYOLD IS ASKED TO WITHDRAW.

"All witnesses and persons who are not

present as members of the court, or on duty not directly relevant to the investigation, will please withdraw," Mayor Wells commanded.

"Am I included?" inquired Doctor Rayold, who had just entered. The Mayor replied in the affirmative and Doctor Rayold departed.

Health Commissioner Starkloff submitted a lengthy communication, which he requested Secretary Kauffman to read before the inquiry should begin. This communication defined the duties of the City Chemist and indicated that the City Chemist is under the jurisdiction of the Board of Health.

The address seemed to be an effort on the part of the Health Commissioner to absolve himself from any responsibility for conditions prevailing in the chemical and bacteriological divisions, which are in the same suite of offices.

Mayor Wells: "The communication is filed, Mr. Secretary. Please summon Doctor Rayold. I desire to cross-question him."

MAYOR WELLS IS PERSISTENT.
Mayor Wells obtained an explanation of the practices governing the bleeding and the tests, after which he asked who witnessed the antitoxin tests on the guinea pigs.

"Taylor always witnessed the tests," Doctor Rayold answered; "he brought the pigs and held them."

Mayor Wells: "Any one else?"

Doctor Rayold: "No one else."

Doctor Rayold: "Assistant City Chemist Buckwald witnessed the tests before Taylor assisted me."

Mayor Wells: "Any one else?"

Doctor Rayold: "Formerly a man named Day."

Mayor Wells: "Wasn't your room open to view? Did no one else see these tests?"

Doctor Rayold: "The last time Messrs. Thatcher and Driscoll, two chemists from the City Chemist's laboratory, were present."

Mayor Wells: "At your request or their request?"

Doctor Rayold: "At their request."

Mayor Wells: "Were tests always made?"

Doctor Rayold: "I don't remember that; but I do remember that he said he wished he were out of this-out of bacteriology."

Mayor Wells: "Don't you think he meant that he was affected by the distress?"

Continued on Page Four.

CARDWELL WITHDRAWS SUIT
FOR DAMAGES FOR ALLEGED LIBEL
AGAINST THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

Neither His Attorneys Nor The Republic Were Consulted or Advised in the Matter—The Republic Never Offered Settlement or Considered Any Retraction—A Mysterious Mr. Brown in the Case—Cardwell Declines to Make Known the Details of the Alleged Settlement.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MR. SEIBERT BEGUN AND DROPPED.

Yesterday at Kansas City William O. Cardwell personally dismissed his suit for damages against The Republic. His lawyer, Walsh, was in St. Louis supervising proceedings of attachment for Excise Commissioner Seibert, who had refused to go to Kansas City for the purpose of being examined as a witness in the same case. Mr. Rozelle, Walsh's Kansas City law partner, was not consulted by Cardwell. Nor did Mr. New, The Republic's local counsel in Kansas City, have any knowledge of the affair.

Cardwell wired Walsh, but apparently acted without waiting for a reply. Cardwell stated that a man named Brown, professing to represent The Republic, made a proposition which was accepted.

The Republic has never suggested a settlement. Nor has it ever offered to retract or modify any publication of which Cardwell complained. Cardwell refuses, or is unable, to identify the mysterious and generous Mr. Brown.

In St. Louis the attachment proceedings against Commissioner Seibert were dropped by Mr. Walsh. The Kansas City and St. Louis news reports tell the story.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 11.—Ex-Representative William O. Cardwell this afternoon voluntarily dismissed his libel suit lodged against The St. Louis Republic. The step was taken during the absence, and it is declared, against the advice, of his own lawyer, Frank P. Walsh. It was also done without Alexander New, local counsel for The Republic, being considered or consulted.

Shortly after luncheon Cardwell encountered the court reporters for the Kansas City newspapers and said: About 4 o'clock I will have some news to give you.

At that hour, or near it, he walked up to the clerk of the Circuit Court, called for the complaint and other papers in his case and indorsed on them a stipulation dismissing the proceedings.

To Deputy Clerk David McClanahan Cardwell announced his readiness to pay all costs. He did not make a tender of the money, this, perhaps, was because the clerk could not then furnish him with the exact figures.

The abrupt termination of this suit is a complete surprise in local circles, and already, scarce four hours old, has precipitated a very bitter fight. What supporters or followers Mr. Cardwell had in the controversy he deserted, and they are charging faith. This is involving Attorney Frank Walsh, but the fact that Mr. Walsh, for Cardwell, fared no worse than Mr. New, for The Republic, in being ignored, simply lends more mystery to what to-night is puzzling the Kansas City politicians.

CARDWELL'S STORY OF THE MYSTERIOUS MR. BROWN.
Cardwell's own statement of the affair today follows:

"This morning I received a telegram from a man named Brown asking me to meet him at the Midland Hotel at 11 o'clock. I was on hand at that time and was accosted by a man I had never seen before. He told me that he was from St. Louis, sent here by The Republic, with instructions to settle the controversy between us. I, of course, asked my attorney, who was in St. Louis, that I was about to consider a proposition to withdraw my case."

"The answer to this was a telegram from Mr. Walsh urging me not to withdraw unless I would be accorded a retraction, and urging me to hold off the settlement another day. It was then too late; I had signed a stipulation to withdraw the suit and a waiver for all possible damages in the premises."

"I did not learn the exact identification of my visitor. There was no mystery suggested to me until I had left him. I am not prepared to give his initials or where I met him. I must say nothing more until I have seen my counsel, Mr. Walsh. He will return to-morrow morning."

CARDWELL'S ATTORNEY'S DISCREDITED THE REPORT.
In answer to a question as to why his counsel was not present to draw up the withdrawal stipulation, Cardwell replied that the entire negotiations had arisen subsequent to Mr. Walsh's departure for St. Louis.

Inquiry at the office of Rozelle & Walsh, attorneys at law, failed to disclose any intelligence regarding the settlement. The office at first expressed the belief that the report was a hoax, unwilling to believe that the client, himself a lawyer, would terminate a legal battle without first consulting his own adviser.

At the law offices of Karnes, Krauthoff, Hall & New there was no less surprise. Mr. New discredited the report, going so far as to make a statement denying it. Shortly, however, one of his own clerks confirmed the report, after going to the Courthouse to survey the records.

CLOSE FRIEND OF CARDWELL VOLUNTEERS INFORMATION.
Before giving Counselor New's statement in the premises, it may be germane to say that a close friend of Cardwell volunteered some information which the plaintiff himself had suppressed. This information was as follows:

"The settlement was made this morning. Cardwell knew at his breakfast table that he was to be interviewed by a man from Jefferson City or St. Louis—he did not know which. The interview took place in the Midland Hotel, in room number either 12 or 115. I do not know which. The party occupying the room did not register, and gave it up after lunch. Cardwell was paid \$5,000 to get out of the running. Walsh was marooned. I don't know who Brown is. I don't know that that was his real name."

Discrediting such an extraordinary story, smacking of police rather than of civil cases, the Midland Hotel management was asked if either of the rooms designated by this informant had been occupied. The answer was that there was no No. 115, but that No. 116 had been assigned late in the morning to one E. O. Brown, who did not register, and who did not say whence he came, and the information was added that it was vacated within an hour after being taken.

MR. NEW DENIES ALL KNOWLEDGE OF THE MATTER.
With the fact that Cardwell had withdrawn his suit, a transcript of his own statement, the information given by the unnamed informant and the information by the Midland Hotel management, another trip was made to the offices of Counselor New. By this time Mr. New was prepared to admit that the records showed a withdrawal. Mr. New declared that The Republic had not suggested a settlement. When told that Cardwell was asserting broadcast that "Brown" came to him from The Republic, Mr. New said:

"I go without saying that if my at-

Effect of Cardwell's Action From a Local Standpoint.

The announcement of the dismissal of the \$50,000 damage suit of W. O. Cardwell against The Republic, at the instance of the plaintiff, put an end to the efforts of Frank P. Walsh, Cardwell's attorney, to have James M. Seibert served with a writ of attachment to compel the chairman of the Democratic State Committee to proceed to Independence, Mo., to give his deposition. Notification of the dismissal of the suit was received by representatives of Cardwell and Attorney Walsh twenty minutes after the writ had been served on Mr. Seibert by Deputy Constable John T. Neuge of the Eighth District Justice Court in this city.

SEIBERT ATTACHMENT WENT.
The writ of attachment, issued by Justice Court, was served on Mr. Seibert.

Continued on Page Four.



JANITOR HENRY R. TAYLOR.
Who could not explain how a series of important labels came to be pasted on antitoxin bottles.